

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1816.

VOL. I.

MISCELLANY.

MISSIONARY SPEECHES.

Our readers will be much gratified in the following eloquent Addresses at the annual Meetings of Association with the Church Missionary Society.

From the *Missionary Register*.

Second Annual Meeting of the New Haven & Norwich Association, held on the 20th September, 1815, Mr. John Kuhn, Jr., in the Chair; as he did also the anniversary of the Bible Society meeting day. His Lordship however, to both Meetings, his account of his age and infirmities declining presiding in future at meetings.

Mr. Kuhn, having taken the chair, his Lordship addressed the Meeting to the purport:

Occasion like the present I consider it is the duty of him who has the happiness of being President of the Norfolk and Norwich Church Missionary Association, in the first place to speak in as clear and forcible a manner as he can, the transcendent importance of the object which this Society has in view; and this object is in human nature to communicate the Gospel to every creature.

It may appear to some visionary to employ a Ship in assisting Missionaries to preach the Gospel. If this point be examined, I think nothing can be more reasonable, or have a stronger claim to our support.

Many false notions have been entertained of Missionary Societies. They have been considered as speculations in a sacred cause, which may or may not succeed. We have been willing to contribute a small sum, as a matter of trial; but here our interest has ended. But, my Lord, holy attempts like these originate in the command of God, and rest upon his promise and his power.

Again: we have imperfectly esteemed the Missionaries themselves. They have been sent out: they have had our admiration: but we have not followed and cheered them in their course, with our sympathy and regard. The Missionary has been considered as too elevated to look for, and too hardy to need, any affection from us, when once sent forth. But nothing can be more contrary to the truth. However elevated in the faith, however braced and girded for their warfare, however willing to suffer the loss of all things and count them but dross; they have always been comforted by the knowledge of the love and sympathy of their Christian Brethren.

The whole of Missionary Biography proves that Missionaries have been more remarkable for tenderness and keenness of feeling, than even for decision and determination in conduct. They have often been comforted by assurances of regard—they have often been helped forward by seasonable supplies; and will not the Missionaries sent out by us be comforted by pledges of our love and seasonable assistance from us? And how can we better testify that love, and convey that assistance, than by making it an express object! When their Settlements are burnt and destroyed (as they have been) will it not support them to know that the next arrival from England will supply them with the means of resuming their labor of love? When their fellow-soldier is cut off by the stroke of death, will it not alleviate their sorrow to know that fresh laborers are on their voyage to assist them in their holy enterprise?

Surely we may suppose, that recollections of past tokens of regard, and anticipations of future support, may communicate comfort, even to a Missionary, in many a dreary moment.

High and elevated as was the soul of St. Paul, how did he feel these things? When a prisoner at Rome, how did he feel a present sent to him from the Philippian Church? It was an odour of a sweet smell. When in peculiar distress in Macedonia, troubled on every side, by what means was he comforted? God who comforteth them that are cast down, comforted him by the coming of Titus. This great apostle thought it not beneath his office to make travels and voyages from church to church and from country to country; to collect from the liberality of some, and to distribute to the necessity of others.

On these Christian Principles, the present plan seems expedient and rational, inasmuch as it is calculated to facilitate communications between the Missionaries and ourselves; and to nourish, therefore, the motives of action in both. Nor will this holy traffic be without a reward and a recompence to us. The vessel will bring back at regular seasons tidings from those who have gone forth, through our means, to preach the Gospel in Heathen Lands. And be those tidings gloomy or joyful, they must convey to every Christian Heart interest and satisfaction. Be they gloomy—will it not be a satisfaction to know, that we have assisted the suffering Missionaries when they most needed assistance? Be they joyful—will it not be a delight to partake of their joy, and the joy of Heaven over sinners that repent? The interchange of such feelings and convictions, so much in the nature of Christianity, cannot fail to do good; and methinks the merchandize of them is better

than the merchandize of silver, and the gain thereof than much fine gold.

Mr. Blackersteth, in reply to the objection that it was dangerous to send Missionaries to Africa, observed, the dangers are not greater than those to which wise and prudent men expose themselves for less important objects.

If the danger be objected to us, I answer by asking how do we reason in worldly matters? If a hostile kingdom is to be invaded, Wellington shall have his 100,000 of our noblest and bravest men—the first men in the country: they shall be exposed to most tremendous danger; thousands of them shall fall; and yet Wellington will not stop till he reaches the head-quarters, and triumphs in the very capital of our enemy. I need not speak the praise of Wellington—their blame not in us, what you command in him. We are called upon to send an invading army into the kingdom of darkness, under the banners of that Mighty Prince, who never yet failed of success. Let not British Christians be less valiant than British Soldiers. Our hope is more glorious, our reward more illustrious, our success more certain, and it will bring more abundant benefits to man.

The love of country induces the soldier to give up friends and relatives, and all that is dear to him. The love of country, the love of mankind, and the love of the Saviour—all unite to constrain the Missionary to give up all he can for Christ; and if it does so, is it not ours to support him in this warfare?

If it be said, "We see few signs of success in Africa," I answer, It is the peculiar property of faith, to excite us to labor in the performance of a plain duty though the reward be unseen, depending upon the promise that it shall eventually succeed; and I answer again, Many missionary attempts, which have ultimately been greatly blessed, have at the beginning had great discouragements. That noble Mission of the Baptists, which now fills the Christian world with admiration, did not, for a long season, seem at all to prosper: nor, as you have heard, are we without success in Africa.

My Lord—when I look back upon the long, dark, and dreary night of Paganism, and when I observe again the various degrees of success which God has given to the prudent exertions of all his servants, of every denomination, in every part of the world, methinks I see the first appearance of the dawn of a better day. I behold the Sun of Righteousness rising, with healing in his wings, upon a benighted world—the first streaks of his approach paint the horizon—a cheering and comfortable tinge glows in the sky—the edges of the clouds grow brighter and brighter—the shades of night recede, and the people that walk in darkness shall yet see the great light of the world. Did our opponents wish to hinder our success, which I will never believe they do, they could sooner stop the advance of the splendid luminary of the heavens, than retard the progress of that infinitely more glorious Sun, which is the light to lighten the Gentiles, and will yet be the glory of Israel.

Africa may indeed now be as still as the waters of the most retired and embosomed lake; but, my Lord, that stone of the Gospel is yet to be thrown in, which will not only make a circle in its own immediate neighborhood, but a wider and wider and still wider circle, till it embraces the whole surface, and Africa is moved to its farthest bounds.

At the Second Anniversary of the Suffolk and Ipswich Associations, the Rev. W. Marsh said that he held a book in his hand which contained many striking instances of the blessed effects of Missions, one or two of which he would be glad to relate.

As I sat in my room (writes a Missionary from Antigua) I could see the people running in companies, at various distances. They took every short cut; the young and the stout passing before the old and infirm, and the latter pressing no with all their might, stretching their heads and arms forward, every effort being made to reach the eagerness of their very souls to hear the marvelous history how Jesus the Son of God gave himself a sacrifice for sinners. The chapel was soon filled, and the last comers had to stand before the doors and windows. When I began to read, the most eager attention was visible in every countenance. In the evening the chapel was again crowded; and when, at the words, he bowed his head and gave up the ghost, the congregation fell on their knees, such an awful and heart-melting sense of the atoning death of Jesus pervaded the whole assembly, that some wept aloud.

Another anecdote related to a Hindoo Convert, who had been questioned as to his intention of adhering to the Christian Faith.

"Will you forsake your family and friends?" "My father, Sahib, very old: he wash in Ganges, and make poojah. I cannot help him, but I will love him. I will honor him, as Jesus Christ's word is. Oh! oh! oh! I cannot help him, but I will make prayer for him. I must follow my Lord Christ. There is no Sa-

viour but he! Hindoos, Musselmans, all worship devils!"

The first of these anecdotes, the Speaker observed, evinced that there was a willingness on the part of the Heathen to hear the blessed truths of the Gospel; and the second afforded proof of what the Gospel, when preached, could effect. He would yet mention another—it was a very short one—to shew what it could effect in the hour of death.

It was that of a poor Caffre Woman, who, in her last illness, when her end was fast approaching, requested to be taken out upon her couch into the open air. Her request was complied with; and, having attentively noticed all around her, she placed herself in an attitude as though she had been going to address them. She only said, in a tone of peaceful resignation, and assured happiness— "Now I will go to my God!" Expecting her to speak again, they waited some time in silence; but, more closely observing her, they found that she had breathed her last. Thus, favored by the Divine Light of the Gospel, this poor creature had died quietly, in a sure and well grounded hope of a blissful futurity.

REPORT

Of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

(Concluded from page 178.)

In regard to the Pagan Aborigines of our own country, the measures of the Committee may not have advanced so fast, as the expectations of the Christian public, or even of this Board. The committee are fully aware, that many friends of missions, not only in this country, but also in Europe, have thought it strange, that while so much has been done for the distant heathen of India, so little should have been done for the not less destitute tribes on our continent, and within our own borders. The seeming neglect of these tribes, however, is not imputable to forgetfulness of them on the part of the committee, or to a want of an earnest desire to do something for their benefit. But the measures which have been concerted for this purpose have from time to time been frustrated, or impeded, by causes utterly beyond the power of the committee to control. At present, however, measures are in such a train as to animate the hope of a gratifying result. Our missionary, the Rev. Cyrus Kingsbury, who has devoted himself to the service, with a view especially to the American Indians, has been directed to proceed as soon as convenient from the State of Tennessee, where he has been employed under a temporary commission from the Connecticut Missionary Society, into the Cherokee country, for the purpose of making the requisite preparations for the establishment there of a mission, and of mission schools, agreeably to the plan exhibited in our last annual Report. When on his way to the westward, in pursuance of his instructions he communicated the design of the Board to the Heads of Departments, at Washington, and solicited their patronage. They gave him a favorable hearing, expressed their decided approbation of the design, and their disposition to render it every facility and aid which the laws would permit; and by order of the President of the United States, the Secretary at War stated, officially, that "In the first instance, the Agent (for Indian affairs) will be directed to erect a comfortable school house, and another for the teacher, and such as may board with him, in such part of the nation as will be selected for the purpose. He will also be directed to furnish two ploughs, six hoes, and as many axes, for the purpose of introducing the art of cultivation among the pupils. Whenever he is informed that female children are received, and brought into the school, and that a female teacher has been engaged, capable of teaching them to spin, weave, and sew, a loom and half a dozen spinning wheels and as many pair of cards will be furnished. He will be directed, from time to time, to cause other school houses to be erected, as they shall become necessary, and as the expectation of ultimate success shall justify the expenditure. The houses thus erected, and the implements of husbandry and of the mechanical arts which shall be furnished, will remain public property to be occupied and employed for the benefit of the nation. If the persons, who are about to engage in this enterprise, should abandon it, the buildings and utensils which shall have been furnished, may be occupied by any other teachers of good moral character. The only return which is expected by the President is an annual report of the state of the school, its progress, and its future prospects."

At Washington Mr. Kingsbury had opportunity of conversing repeatedly with Col. Meigs, Agent for the Cherokees, and with a Chief and two other men of the tribe, then at the city. "The Agent," he says, "may be relied upon, as a firm and substantial friend to the object of the mission. The Indians also appeared to be pleased with the design,

and said it would be highly gratifying to the nation; that they had long wished to have schools established, and had thought of devoting a part of their anxiety to the object, but in consequence of some embarrassments had felt themselves unable."

Three young men have offered themselves, with very good recommendations, and have been accepted by the committee, to be employed in teaching the mission schools. One of them, Mr. Moody Hall, is now under the direction of the Committee, in a Lancasterian school, for the purpose of becoming well versed in that method of instruction, and all of them hold themselves in readiness for the service. As soon, therefore, as information shall be received from Mr. Kingsbury of the requisite preparations being in sufficient forwardness, these teachers may be sent out, and the business may be commenced.

Although the object of civilizing and christianizing the small and scattered tribes of American Indians bears no comparison in magnitude with that of evangelizing the vastly numerous and crowded population of the Eastern world; yet it is an object of too great importance to be overlooked, deeply interesting in itself, and presenting very peculiar claims upon the consciences, the feelings, and the liberalities of American Christians. Nor should it be regarded as a hopeless enterprise. The history of missions records few instances since the apostolic age, perhaps indeed none in proportion to the expense and exertion, of greater success in the conversion of heathens, than that attended the labors of Eliot, the Mayhews, and Brainerd, among the Indians. It is no wonder that since their day little has been achieved; for little, very little, has been attempted. The spirit of Eliot, of the Mayhews, and of Brainerd, has for a long time slept. Never indeed has the work of civilizing and christianizing our Indian tribes been taken up on a well concerted and extended plan, and conducted with vigor and perseverance; never has such an experiment been made as is now contemplated. To establish schools in the different parts of the tribe, under missionary direction and superintendence, for the instruction of the rising generation in common school learning, in the useful arts of life, and in Christianity, so as gradually, with the divine blessing to make the whole tribe English in their language, civilized in their habits, and Christian in their religion; this is the present plan: and the more it has been contemplated, the more it has presented itself to the minds of the committee, as being decidedly preferable to any other which has been adopted or proposed. Were the Bible now translated into all the languages of the Indian tribes, it would be of no more use to them than our English Bible; for they could read it no better. They may be taught to read the Bible in the English language with as much ease, as they could be taught to read it in their own; and having learned to read the English language, the sources of knowledge and means of general improvement then opened to them will be incomparably greater and more various than their own language could ever procure for them. Assimilated in language, they will more readily become assimilated in habits and manners to their white neighbors; intercourse will be easy and the advantages, which the education of the children will afford, to gain the most favorable access to the parents, and to communicate the knowledge of salvation, and the blessings of civilized life to the people of every age.

Besides the missionaries already employed, five young men, three of them educated at the Theological Seminary at Andover, and two of them at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and all of them licensed preachers of the Gospel, now hold themselves devoted to the service, to be employed under the patronage of this Board, as wisdom shall direct.

It is an interesting fact that several youths, brought from the Sandwich Isles, are now resident in this country. Four of them having for a considerable time engaged the attention of liberal and active friends of missions, have by them been recommended to the notice of your Committee; and the Committee have thought it right to receive them under the patronage of this Board to educate with a view to their being sent back in due time to their own natives, qualified to be employed as preachers or teachers to their heathen countrymen. These four youths, by the grace of God accompanying the means which have been used with them, have renounced their heathenism, appear to have been brought to a saving knowledge of Christ, commend themselves to all around them as engaged and exemplary Christians, and testify a deep concern for their idolatrous parents, and brethren, and people,

Education of Heathen Children.

COMMUNICATION.—NO. 2.

and an ardent desire to be instruments of imparting to them the blessings of the Gospel. Their faculties are vigorous; their proficiency in their studies is good; and the promise which they give of future usefulness is highly encouraging. Another, son of a king in one of the Islands, has lately come to the knowledge of the Committee, and measures are taken to obtain his discharge from the naval service of the United States, that he also may be placed under advantages similar to those which his four countrymen enjoy. Your Committee cannot but gratefully recognize the hand of God in bringing these lately pagan youths to our shores, placing them within the influence of Christian benevolence, inclining their hearts to the Gospel, and producing in them the desire of making known the unspeakable grace to their countrymen. It is an intimation which deserves attention, and may lead to very important events; and it is submitted to the wisdom of the Board to determine upon a plan to be adopted for the education, not only of the youth already under our care, but of such others from heathen lands, as Providence from time to time may offer to our patronage and direction.

The Committee feel a great pleasure in acknowledging the continued and liberal benefactions, which have been received during the year past from numerous auxiliary societies, and individuals. More than ten thousand and eight hundred dollars have been paid into the Treasury, within the time just mentioned, beside the legacy of the late Mrs. Norris, which is now in a productive state. The particulars of all donations to the Board have already been published, and the summaries will appear in the Treasurer's annual statements. The Committee are deeply impressed with a sense of their responsibility, as almoners of that bounty, which Christian benevolence has placed at their disposal, to be expended in promoting the salvation of the heathen world.

While the smiles of Divine Providence on this infant institution, and the fruits of Divine Grace in the contributions to our treasury, are to be devoutly and thankfully recognized, the impression cannot be too deep upon this Board, nor upon the Christian public, that all that has yet been done is only a small beginning in a long neglected work of immense extent and importance. Long has the Infidel reproached Christianity on account of the narrow limits within which it has been confined. The reproach belongs neither to our holy religion nor to its adorable Author. Christianity is adapted in its nature, its institutions, its whole design, to the condition and necessities, to the relations and interests, temporal and eternal, of all mankind; and from the day of our Lord's ascension, his momentous edict has been in force, and binding upon Christians of every age and in every place. *Go ye and make disciples of all nations:—Go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.*—This command has not been fulfilled. Eighteen centuries have passed away, and three fourths of the inhabitants of the earth are yet without the Gospel! It is a reproachful, an awful fact. For this large portion of mankind, amounting by estimation to six hundred millions, the whole of Christendom at this day, after the powerful excitements of the last twenty years, supplies only about two hundred missionaries;—only one preacher of the Gospel to three millions of souls, dwelling in darkness and the shadow of death. Were portions of the unevangelized people of the world to be assigned to the several Protestant Christian nations, according to their numbers and their means for supplying missionaries, not less doubtless than one hundred millions would fall to the share of our own nation. For these we now employ nine or ten missionaries; not more than one to ten millions of souls! Is it time then to slacken our hands,—to relax our exertions,—to caution those who are coming forward with their liberality lest they do too much for this object? How then shall we answer for that hundred millions of souls to Him who, though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, and who is calling upon us with all the energy of his love, and all the majesty of his authority, to impart the Gospel of his salvation to them? The vast magnitude of the work of promulgating the Gospel in every region of the heathen world, and the pressing duty, which lies with such accumulated weight upon Christian nations, might almost overwhelm with despondency, instead of stimulating to exertion. But it can be shown, with unanswerable conclusiveness, that the energies of Christendom, if wisely directed and accompanied with a divine blessing, would be amply sufficient to send the Gospel into every dark corner of the earth, and supply a competent number of faithful preachers, within the short period of a quarter of a century. Let the friends of missions take courage; let them arise with one heart and a steadfast purpose, and apply themselves to the great enterprise before them; and let each one resolve for himself, whatever others may do, that he will not forget the heathen, while he has hands to labor, a tongue to plead, or a heart to pray.

In behalf of the Prudential Committee,
SAMUEL WORCESTER, Clerk.
Hartford, Sept. 18, 1816.

Missionaries have ordinarily found no difficulty in obtaining heathen children to any extent. The late Dr. John, a venerable missionary in India, in two years from the time he began his efforts, had 20 schools in a flourishing state. These schools still exist.—Up to June 30, 1815, the number of scholars which had been received into them amounted to 1985; and there were in the schools at that date, receiving instruction, 1013 children. The Baptist missionaries also observe.—"There are innumerable villages of peasants and husbandmen, each containing from 20 to 100 families, with perhaps not two persons to a village who can read. Crowds of children are every where to be seen, without any school to go to, and with no mother able to teach them."†

It is the practice of these missionaries to connect a school establishment, with every missionary station. The whole number of children in their schools in the year 1814, was more than 1000.—"May it not be hoped," says Dr. Carey, "that in time this system of education will sap the bulwark of heathenism."

In the neighborhood of Calcutta, Mr. May, from the Church Missionary Society, has established within a short period 20 schools, containing 1651 children, of whom 258 are the sons of Brahmins or heathen priests.

The public are already acquainted with the result of an experiment of this kind, which the Rev. Gideon Blackburn, made among the Indians of the Cherokee tribe in the United States. In 1804, this missionary, under the auspices of the Presbyterian church, instituted a mission among the Cherokees, which he conducted in person, but with very inadequate assistance and support. Yet within about 5 years, between four and five hundred young persons, of both sexes, were so far instructed as to be able to read with a good degree of facility in the English Bible, were proportionately advanced in spelling, writing, and arithmetic; and at the same time were taught the principles of the Christian religion. Many Bibles and religious Tracts were distributed, and several individuals, some young, and some of mature age, became hopeful and exemplary Christians. The Cherokee tribe is estimated to contain twelve thousand souls. If we suppose four thousand of them to be of an age suitable for attending schools, and four or five hundred of these, (nearly an eighth part,) were brought forward to the state of improvement now described, in the short period of five years, by the exertions of one man, what might not be expected, with the blessing of God, by a combined, well-supported, and well-conducted effort? Were schools to be established upon Mr. Blackburn's plan, at different stations, so as to accommodate the whole tribe; and these schools supplied with good instructors, and placed under the superintendance of a few able missionaries, who, besides the care of the schools, should be employed in other missionary labors; would it not be chimerical to suppose, that in a few years, the tribe would become English in their language, Christian in their religion, and civilized in their manners."‡

Another consideration deserving particular notice is, the peculiarly distressing situation of children in many Heathen countries. Take for instance the country of Hindostan, and passing by the common evils incident to children in all Heathen countries, consider only the evils which children suffer from two pernicious superstitions.

1. From the practice of mothers burning themselves upon funeral piles, or burying themselves alive with their deceased husbands—practice which Dr. Buchanan declares is common all over Hindostan.

In 1804, it was ascertained, that within 30 miles around Calcutta, 116 widows perished on funeral piles in the short period of 6 months. From the number of burnings and burials, in a given time, within the compass of a few districts, it was calculated by the late learned Mr. Wm. Chambers, that the widows who perish annually in the northern provinces of Hindostan alone, are not less than 10,000 annually. After deducting the children, which may be left by their parents with the means of support, must there not be left many thousands of orphans every year, without a friend to provide for them. Some idea of the magnitude of the evil may be obtained from the following fact.—The Rev. Mr. Ward, one of the Baptist missionaries in India, in a report published by him of the number of females who burnt themselves, in the months of May and June, 1812, in a given district, and of the number of children they left behind, states that 73 females, the wives of 53 husbands, left behind them 184 children. Allowing the same proportion to the 10,000 mothers, who perish by self devotion every year in northern Hindostan, it will follow, that annually in these provinces not less than 25,205 children are left fatherless and motherless. Ten years would swell the list to 252,050.

* Missionary Register, for Feb. 1816.
† Prudential Accounts of Baptist Missionary Society, Vol. 3, p. 447.

‡ See the Report of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for the year 1815.

If the southern and other provinces are not less populous, and the evil is as extensive among them, it would follow, that more than half a million of children are left orphans, every 10 years in Hindostan, in consequence of a single superstition of the country!

2. It is a common practice in India for parents to go on long pilgrimages and take their children with them. Often the parents die of want or disease, and leave their children utterly destitute of support. Dr. Buchanan, in the journal which he kept while at Juggernaut, mentions a most affecting instance of this kind.

† Juggernaut, June 21, 1806.

"I beheld another distressing scene this morning at the place of Skulls; a poor woman lying dead, or nearly dead; and her two children by her, looking at the dogs and vultures which were near. The people passed by without noticing the children. I asked them, where was their home? They said they had no home but where their mother was. O there is no pity at Juggernaut, no mercy in the heart of Moloch's kingdom."

From this, and other facts which he mentions, it is reasonable to infer, that there are many orphans, who have no other home than such an one as Dr. Buchanan describes.

The trifling sum for which these orphans may be supported and instructed in the families of Christian Missionaries, is another and a powerful reason for extending to them the hand of Christian charity.

"The expense of feeding, clothing, and educating these miserable objects," say the American missionaries at Bombay, "would be a mere trifle, probably not more, should the number be considerable, than two dollars a month for each child." The expense might safely be estimated at 30 dollars a year for each child. "Here is a way," continue the same missionaries, "in which so great good may be done at so little expense, and in circumstances too, which advance such an incontrovertible claim upon all the feelings of humanity and common benevolence, that the mere mentioning of such a method of averting human woe, it might be supposed, would be enough to secure all the means necessary to effect it. Were these forlorn objects raising their woeeful cry at your doors in America, to offer them no relief would be thought a relinquishment of all title to be called Christians. But in the sight of God, how far does their distance from a Christian land, abrogate their claim upon Christian charity? May it not be presumed, that many, who do not think it their duty to aid in sending the gospel to the heathen, would joyfully contribute to the support of plans so human, so compassionate, towards their fellow creatures."

The importance of a plan like this, can hardly be estimated. The fact, that there are thousands of such orphans in India, the trifling sum for which they may be educated in a Christian family, the good which would in this way result to the children in the present life, and the strong probability that they would ultimately become useful as teachers of Christianity themselves;—are circumstances which powerfully commend this plan to the liberal support of individuals, and of the community. So deeply have the benevolent in some parts of Europe, and particularly in England, become interested in the subject, that it is said, instances are not unfrequent in which individuals of wealth, have consented to be responsible for the expense of educating at least one heathen boy in the family of some approved missionary. In such cases, it has been usual for the heathen boy to receive the name of his benefactor, or any other name his benefactor may choose to give him.

It is here humbly suggested to men of benevolence and wealth in this country, and to such particularly as have not children of their own,* whether it is possible for them to dispose of the small sum of \$30 annually, in a way which promises so extensive good as in the one proposed. Such a benefactor would become the father of an orphan ready to perish.—May we not hope he would do more. Let his prayers for that orphan ascend daily to God, as for his own child, let the instructions of a Christian missionary be continued with constancy & fidelity, and is it too much to expect, that such a benefactor would at length give to the heathen a Christian missionary? It affords the writer of this communication no small degree of satisfaction to be able to state, that there is a prospect, that at least one benevolent individual in our own country will become the father of a poor orphan boy in India.

Another fact which deserves to be mentioned is, that a benevolent young lady has resolved on supporting one orphan in the missionary family, and not having all the means of doing it herself, has determined to solicit charity sufficient to make up the deficiency.—May many such fathers & mothers of heathen orphans be found in this land of plenty.

[To be continued]

* If a parent has lost by death a favorite child, let him take a heathen orphan, who shall perpetuate the name of that child.

A meeting of the Bible Society of the District of Columbia is noticed, to consider the expediency of becoming Auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

Religious Intelligence.

FROM TENNESSEE.

FOR THE RECORDER.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. CYRUS KINGSBURY, to a gentleman in Boston, dated Washington, Rhea County, East Tennessee, Oct. 13, 1816.

"I had a prosperous journey to this country. Spent about four weeks in preaching and distributing Tracts in Tennessee. Found the country very destitute of religious instruction, and still more destitute of good schools. The religious education of children, is a thing hardly known in this part of the country. By far the greater part of school teachers are ignorant and immoral characters. Parents universally complain, that they cannot procure such teachers, as they are willing to trust their children with. How much good a few pious people from the north might do by teaching schools! If I could hear of any such, I would procure them good situations—but they ought to be persons of a truly benevolent and pious disposition, as they must expect to encounter difficulties, & do good rather than receive it. I have got a few Sunday schools into operation, the people are pleased with them; but I cannot do much for the want of suitable teachers.

"On the 22d of August I took a journey into the Cherokee country, in which I spent about 10 days. The Chiefs were mostly absent at a council. Those whom I saw were pleased with the design. I agreed to meet them in council the first of October, at Turkeytown on Coosa river. Sept. 28, left the Cherokee Agency, near the mouth of Highwassee river, for Turkeytown, distant 120 miles, in company with Col. Mcigs and two Cherokees. We passed through one of the finest countries by nature that I have ever seen; but its inhabitants were rude and ignorant. It was truly affecting to see so many people, and large families of children, entirely destitute of instruction and living without hope and without God in the world. I thought to myself, can it be, that this people, as I often hear it said, are incapable of instruction and destined to extermination, without knowing that Jesus has died for sinners? No, while we see what the Gospel has done to make the deserts of Africa rejoice, we ought not to doubt its efficacy to civilize and Christianize the inhabitants of our western forests. At least I think we are encouraged to make the attempt, & to leave the event with Him who knows whether to succeed or disappoint our hopes.

"The Council at Turkeytown, was a meeting of the Chiefs of the Creek and Cherokee nations, for the purpose of settling boundaries between them, and ratifying a Treaty between the latter and the U. States. After the Treaty was ratified, General Jackson very politely introduced the subject of the School, and urged the importance of educating their children. I explained the principles on which the School was to be established. After a short consultation, one of the principal Chiefs took me by the hand very affectionately, said they had listened to my Talk and understood it; that they were glad to see me, wished to have the Schools established, and hoped they would be of great advantage to the nation. I have agreed to meet one of their Chiefs on the 24th inst. to select a place. The buildings will then be erected. I shall need considerable assistance at the commencement; but I hope if we are prospered, in a few years to be able to raise most that we shall want—and in that way to teach the children the economy of civilized life, and to get them into habits of industry, which will be very important.

"I have been twice solicited to preach in the Indian nation, which shews that they are desirous of religious instruction as well as literary. I hope to have a Sunday School established among them in a few weeks."

* For some account of Mr. Kingsbury's object, see the Report of the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on the first page.]

FROM NORTH-CAROLINA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Chapel-Hill, N. C.

On the 27th July, a Missionary Society was instituted at Raleigh, for the purpose of sending ministers to preach the Gospel in destitute parts within the bounds of the Synod of North-Carolina. A considerable sum was then subscribed. The prospects of the Society are promising. More than \$300 dollars have been subscribed in this village. Many of those who compose this Society are men of the first characters in the State. Several gentlemen of the law department are enrolled amongst its members. Its Vice-President is one of the associate judges of the United States, but more honorably distinguished by being of that number who profess that this world is not their rest.

Although God has not been pleased to visit us with any remarkable revival of religion in this part of his vineyard, yet we have reason to praise him even for the day of small things. In many places there are marks of his gracious presence, and of his attending the ordinances of his appointment with his blessing. There is evidently an increased attention

to the things of religion, and we have reason to bless God, that he expects that ministers will preach the Gospel in due season. The harvest is at hand, but the laborers are few.

African Theological Seminary.

At the late meeting of the African Theological Seminary, New-York and New-Jersey, in New-York, the subject of going to Africa to preach the Gospel in due season, was discussed.

"I had a prosperous journey to this country. Spent about four weeks in preaching and distributing Tracts in Tennessee. Found the country very destitute of religious instruction, and still more destitute of good schools. The religious education of children, is a thing hardly known in this part of the country. By far the greater part of school teachers are ignorant and immoral characters.

Parents universally complain, that they cannot procure such teachers, as they are willing to trust their children with.

"How much good a few pious people from the north might do by teaching schools! If I could hear of any such, I would procure them good situations—but they ought to be persons of a truly benevolent and pious disposition, as they must expect to encounter difficulties, & do good rather than receive it.

"I have got a few Sunday schools into operation, the people are pleased with them; but I cannot do much for the want of suitable teachers.

"The Board shall appoint officers (including a Treasurer) who shall make their own by-laws, and report of their proceedings annually to the Synod."

"Those who are admitted into the school must come well recommended, and afford evidence of talents, & piety; and be able to read."

The following gentlemen were elected by Synod, Directors of the school for the present year: viz. Rev. Wm. Richards, Rev. Dr. Edward Finley, Rev. Dr. J. B. Romeo, Rev. Mr. Samuel Bayard, Hon. Aaron L. Caldwell, and Messrs. Zephaniah L. Caldwell, and Rensselaer L. Clark.

Sunday Schools.

The third Quarterly Meeting of the New York Sunday School Union, was held in the Rev. Dr. Church, on Monday the 11th of October.

Reports were read from Schools connected with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, from most of the towns in Essex, and in Ipswich, and meeting to encourage the friends of the school in their arduous labors.

The general report was shown to be promising, and the officers were shown to be zealous and diligent.

Numerous instances of distinguished talents in learning and good works, and some of reformation for habits, were referred to; no wanting cases of teachers having become hopefully pious.

Nothing seemed to be wanting from the views expressed in the progress and completion of the system, but an accession of teachers.

Those already in the most part, are too deeply engaged in their undertaking, and too much of its importance, to think of their exertions.

By order of the Board, a meeting was held in New-Haven, on the 2d of October.

The Foreign Missionary Society of New-Haven and the Vicinity, held an annual meeting on the 2d of October, at the Fairfield, after which a collection was made in aid of Foreign Missions.

The receipts of the Society for the past year, amounted to \$316. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

Rev. Dr. Dwight, President; Rev. Samuel Mervin, Vice-President; Rev. Saul Clark, Secretary; Rev. N. W. Taylor, Treasurer; Mr. Thomas Day, Trustee; Mr. Nathan Whiting, Trustee; Mr. Timothy Dwight, Jr., Trustee; Mr. Roger Sherman, Auditor.

From Tolland, Conn.

On the 10th inst. a Female Society was formed and organized in the town, entitled "The Female Cent Society for the propagation of the Holy Scriptures."

An excellent and well arranged course was delivered on the 11th by the Rev. Mr. Nash, from the 1st chapter of the 1st Epistle of Paul to the Romans, and the 2d chapter of the 1st Epistle to the Corinthians.

But to do good and to communicate it, is not enough; for such sacrifice is well pleasing.

The Society is composed of different religious denominations, and the officers are to alternate from each. For the year they are,

Rev. Mrs. Augustus Boteler, President.

Rev. Mrs. Ansel Newell, Vice-President.

Mrs. Rowland Lathrop, Trustee.

An annual subscription of \$1000 is to be paid quarterly, and the money to be used for the support of the Society.

The Society is organized for the promotion of religious knowledge, and the diffusion of the word of God.

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON:
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1816.

Latest from Naples.

By the arrival of the brig Prudent at this port, yesterday, from Malaga, via Gibraltar, in 38 days, we learn, that the U. S. schooner Hornet arrived at Gibraltar on the 31st of September from Port Mahon. The American Squadron sailed from Naples about the last of August. Mr. Pinkney was at Naples unwell. No answer had been given upon the subject of our claims. Capt. Claxton of the Hornet stated that part of the American Squadron, if not the whole, was about to sail for Gibraltar, and from thence to the U. States.

FROM CHINA.

By the arrival of the ship Beverly at this port on Thursday last in 140 days from Canton, we have received several numbers of the Pekin Gazette and other Chinese productions, translated into English by the Rev. R. Morrison. These works are interesting as they illustrate Chinese customs and literature. We shall publish extracts from them hereafter. The following is part of a letter from Rev. R. Morrison, dated—

Macao, China, May, 1816.

During the last twelve months there have been several cases of hostility to the Roman Catholic Christians in China. One European Missionary was beheaded in Sze-chuen, a western province. A native priest also was put to death there by the Viceroy. Several others were punished by transportation. His Imperial Majesty sanctioned these proceedings. China has been much agitated for several years by a disposition to rebellion; and by associated banditti in different parts of the Empire. A Tartar Khan near Kashgar revolted recently, but has been suppressed.

Mr. Milne at Malacca is doing well. He has a school consisting of about 90 Chinese children: and his well written Tracts are sent around to various Chinese settlements, and occasionally to China itself. I trust the Divine blessing will accompany these endeavors to diffuse the Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ in this populous part of the world.

I sent the Book of Genesis to England last year, and hope to finish a translation of the Psalms this season.

From the Sandwich Isles.

In the Recorder for Sept. 24, p. 155, we gave some account of a young prince, son of the King of Atooi, one of the Sandwich islands. And in the Recorder for Oct. 29, p. 124, we published a letter which he wrote to a lady in Connecticut, in which he signs his name George Prince Kummooree. It should be written Tamoree. Capt. Edes, who arrived at this port on Thursday last from the Pacific Ocean, was at Atooi and saw King Tamoree. He inquired particularly after his son, but Capt. Edes could give him no information. Capt. E. relates the following anecdote: Capt. Ebbets, in the ship Enterprise, of New-York, was at Atooi in February last, and during a violent gale lost all his anchors but one. The ship was saved by King Tamoree, who sent a boat in the height of the gale with a large anchor on board, and thus enabled him to ride it out.

An American ship, and the lives of several American seamen have thus been preserved by the humane exertions of King Tamoree. Let every American then rememoer that Tamoree has a son in this country, that for several years he has been enduring all the hardships attendant upon the life of a common sailor on board our frigates; that he fought in several of our battles during the late war, and was badly wounded: that he has recently been taken under the protection of the American Board of Commissioners, and sent to Connecticut to be educated, with a view to his return to his native country. We trust that when our countrymen are called upon to contribute for the education of Heathen Youth, these facts will not be forgotten.

How can we better manifest our gratitude to the father, than by restoring to him under such circumstances his long lost son.

* The battle between the Boxer and Enterprise, and the Guerriere and Algerine frigate.

Dr. John Gorham, has been appointed professor of Chemistry in Harvard University, Dr. Dexter the late professor having resigned the office. Dr. Gorham has for several years past filled the office of adjunct professor of Chemistry, & has lectured jointly with the professor.

The Legacy of the late Count Rumford to Harvard University, consists of property vested in French stocks, affording an annual income of from nine to eleven hundred dollars. This property has been regularly transferred by the Count's executors, Baron Delessier and Daniel Parker, Esq. to the University; and one year's interest has already been paid. Besides this, there are certain life annuities which revert to the college upon the demise of their possessors. The object of the legacy is to found a professorship of Natural Philosophy as connected with the useful arts and promote the welfare of society.—*Daily Advertiser*.

Letters from Philadelphia, state that the Directors of the Bank of the United States have chosen William Jones, late Secretary of the Navy, President, and Jonathan Smith, Cashier; each with a salary of \$3000. It is determined to establish branches at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, Charleston and New-Orleans, which are to be organized, and to go into operation immediately.—*ibid.*

New Map of the United States.

Messrs. Shelton & Kettell, of Cheshire, Connecticut, have lately published a new and most elegant Map of the United States, compiled from the latest authorities, and from actual survey. Competent judges pronounce it to be altogether the best Map of the country which has been published.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From Naples.

The whole of the American squadron, under Com. Chauncey, were left at Naples on the 26th August, by captain Mills, of the schooner Amphion, arrived at Baltimore.

Extract of a Letter from Naples, dated Aug. 2.

"The demands made by Mr. Pinkney on the king of Naples, have I understand, been complied with, the king agreeing to pay to the United States the sum of *Three Hundred Thousand Dollars*. The American squadron will sail in the course of three or four days for Messina; from thence to Syracuse, then visit the Barbary States, and proceed to Gibralter to make arrangements for sending one of the ships home with despatches, and to carry home the men whose time of service has expired.

A letter from Leghorn, dated Sept. 3, states that the reports respecting the success of Mr. Pinkney's mission are contradictory.

The King of Saxon, has acceded to the Christian Treaty.

From the West-Indies.

A Privateer under Carthaginian colors was captured by the Spaniards on the 5th of October, near St. Jag- de Cuba in the West-Indies. The privateer was commanded by Capt. Ass Hosman of New-Hampshire; her first officer is Charles A. Kane, of King, of New-York, and most of her crew (forty in number) are Englishmen and Americans.

Dreadful mortality.—A French frigate a few weeks ago landed at Basseterre, in the island of Guadalupe, about 300 troops from France, 130 of whom were marched for Point Petre. But four days from the time of landing, it is stated, only 17 of the latter were in existence, the remaining 113 having died of the prevailing fever!

From Hayti.

By an arrival at Baltimore from Port-au-Prince, we learn that Petion has been elected and proclaimed President of Hayti for life. A French Frigate had arrived at Port-au-Prince with a minister from H. M. C. Majesty, Louis 18th, whom President Petion caused to be received on landing with every mark of respect and attention. But the moment they met, he put this question to him—"Sir, do you come fully authorized to acknowledge the independence of Hayti?"—being answered in the negative, Petion replied—"Well, sir, I must absolutely decline entering into any negotiations whatsoever, until that preliminary acknowledgement has been solemnly made".—Then bowed and retired.

From Chili.

Capt. Edes arrived at this port on Thursday in the Beverly from the Pacific, informs that the President of Chili arrived at Valparaiso on the 9th of December, 1815, and commenced his government by ordering a gallows to be erected, and declaring by proclamation that all persons favoring a revolution should be executed. Every preparation was making to repel the invasion of a body of patriots from Buenos-Aires, reported to be 3500 strong, and who had advanced as far as Mendoza on the eastern side of the Cordilleras. The President of Chili had with him 5000 Spanish regulars; part of them veterans. Rigorous measures had been adopted to prevent any of the Chileans from joining the patriots.

China Trade.

Liverpool, Aug. 10.—Towships in the China trade, lately arrived at Gottenburgh, have brought very interesting accounts relative to Eastern Asia and its commerce. The Chinese are more yielding than ever towards the English, because they stand in need of their services to protect their coast against the pirates whose principal nest is the Ladronne Islands, and are becoming so daring, that they once had it in contemplation to attack Macao itself. The English who had once monopolized the trade to China, have for some time past found a formidable rival in the North Americans—the latter, with their peculiarly well built ships, make the voyage both out and home much quicker, and can thus afford to sell Chinese produce much cheaper in the European markets. The Americans bring chiefly peltry from the North West Coast of America to China, and exchange it for China produce, so that they are not under the necessity of paying for every thing with specie, brought from Europe or South America.

Since the restored continental and maritime peace of Europe, other nations begin again to visit China: the Dutch, the Swedes, and the Danes have fitted out many Chinamen. Another new trading power, which for some time has been in communication with China must not here be overlooked; it is Australasia: The King of Owyhee a very enterprising man, has brought all the Sandwich Islands under his dominions; the English have introduced their manners and language, and a considerable number of English and American sailors have entered his service with peculiar advantages. He purchased some ships from the Americans, and after their model has built others at Owyhee; he is now actually employed in forming a small navy. With his merchant ships he drives a profitable trade to China by bringing peltry from Codisk to Jusko, and receiving Chinese produce in return. By means of this intercourse, for which his insular empire is so favorably situated, as well as the frequent visits of English and American ships, a wonderful change has taken place in the Sandwich Isles.

Bonaparte.

The British Government have recently received official intelligence from St. Helena. He is in good health. The following anecdote is related of him.

Bonaparte sometimes indulges in pell-mell. The following is an instance. The Captain of the British 50 gun ship Newcastle was introduced, and the Ex-Emperor made very minute inquiries as to her tonnage, weight of metal, &c. On being told she carried 24 pounders, and 42-pound carronades, he asked, "What chance would you stand with a French 74?" If it was blowing hard, answered the Captain, so as to prevent her opening her lower ports, we could take her, not otherwise. How long continued B. do you think you would be in taking a large 38 gun frigate? Do you mean French? I continued the Captain. Napoleon smiled, and said "No, American."—About ten minutes was the answer; on which the Ex-Emperor laughed heartily, bid adieu, and mounted his carriage, which was waiting for him.

Died.—In England, Mrs. Hamilton, known as the authoress of a work on Education—Sir Chaloner Ogle, aged 88, the oldest Admiral in the British Navy. He was made Post Captain in 1756, Rear-Admiral in 1780, Vice-Admiral in 1787, and Admiral in 1795. Lord St. Vincent is now father of the fleet.

New Map of the United States.

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DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

Fifteenth Congress.

The following gentlemen are elected to the Fifteenth Congress.

Ohio.—William Henry Harrison, John W. Campbell, Levi Barber, Peter Hitchcock, Samuel Herrick, Phil. Beecher, all new members.

Georgia.—Mr. Terrell, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Cook, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Forsyth—all new members but one, Mr. Forsyth.

Pennsylvania.—John Sergeant, Joseph Hopkinson, Wm. Anderson, Adam Seybert, Isaac Darlington, Levi Pawling, James Wallace, John Whitesides, Jacob Swangler, Andrew Borden, William Macay, John Ross, Samuel D. Ingham, Joseph Heister, Alexander Ogle, Wm. P. Macay, William Wilson, David Scott, David Marchand, Thomas Patterson, Christian Tarr, Henry Baldwin, Robert Moore.—Those in italics are federalists. *Fourteen* out of the *23* are new members.

Delaware.—Willard Hall, Caleb Rodney—both new members.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent the State of Maryland in the next Congress. Those in italics are federalists.

George Peter, Peter Little,
Philip Stuart, Philip Reed,
John C. Herbert, Thomas Colbreth,
Samuel Ruggold, Thomas Bayly,
Samuel Smith.

The following gentlemen are chosen to represent the State of South Carolina in the 15th Congress:—Henry Middleton, Wm. Lowndes, James Erving, Joseph Dellinger, S. Tucker, John C. Calhoun, Elisha Earle, Wilson Nesbitt, and Stephen D. Miller.

Mr. Huger, of South Carolina, has lost his election to the 15th Congress. Mr. Ervin, his opponent, had a majority of 319 votes. Mr. Huger was the most strenuous opposer of the compensation law.

John Taylor, Senator in Congress from South Carolina, has resigned his trust.

Wm. Mayrant, of the same state, has, since the election, resigned his seat in the House of Representatives.

Massachusetts.

The following is the result of the Elections for members of the Fifteenth Congress, as far as we have ascertained them.

Essex South District. Nathaniel Silsbee, Esq. 1437.—Hon. Thomas Stephens 1408.—Scattering, 22.—Majority for Silsbee, 7.

Suffolk. Hon. James Lloyd, without opposition.
Hampshire South District. Hon. Mr. Miles, by an increased Majority.

Essex North District. Bannister, 849.—Knapp, 203.—Mooley, 119.—Nelson, 24.—Kitteridge, 728.—Scattering, 19. The first four gentlemen are federalists. It will be perceived that there is no choice.

In Berkshire district, in 29 towns, Mr. Noble, the federal candidate, had 1297; and Mr. Shaw, the democratic, 1499 votes.

The Hon. Solomon Strong, has been re-elected in Worcester North District, without opposition.

The Presidential Electors, appointed by the Legislature of Connecticut, are as follows:—Jonathan Ingersoll, Nathaniel Terry, Seth P. Staples, Jirah Isham, Sam'l W. Johnson, Wm. Perkins, Elisha Sterling, Elisha Hubbard, and Anna Welley, Esqrs.

Pennsylvania Election. Two tickets for Presidential Electors were run at the late election in Pennsylvania; one formed by the Republican members of the Legislature, and pledged to vote for Monroe and Lompkins; the other formed by a meeting at Carlisle, called by them the "Independent Ticket." The Republican ticket is advocated by the Democratic Press, and the Independent ticket by Duane's Aurora. The following is the result of the vote in the Philadelphia District.

For the Republican Ticket, 2847.
For the Carlisle Ticket, 4112.

The Federalists in Rhode-Island have declined running any electoral Ticket.

Deaf and Dumb.

Measures are taken to ascertain the number of deaf and dumb persons in New-Hampshire. A notice has been published in the New-Hampshire papers signed S. Sparhawk, requesting the members of the Hon. Legislature to ascertain the precise number of deaf and dumb persons living in their respective towns, and leave information thereof at the Secretary's office in Concord, at the next session of the General Court.

DIABOLICAL.

Elizabeth-Town, Upper-Canada, Oct. 3, 1816. The Well of a Mr. Gardner, of the adjoining town of Yonge, was poisoned on Sunday night, by throwing in a quantity of Arsenic. The family, 12 in number, were in the most distressing pain, their bowels, eyes and lips, swelled in the most astonishing manner. Besides the twelve in the family, three others were taken ill by drinking a little of the water. The wretch who did the deed is yet undiscovered; none as yet have died, but the old man, 82 years of age, has not been expected to live for 3 or 4 days past.

Stockbridge, (Mass.) Oct. 31.

Explosion.—About two o'clock on Monday morning last, the Powder Mills in Lee were entirely destroyed by explosion. So violent was the shock that many people in the vicinity of the mills were thrown from their beds, and almost every house within half a mile had its windows broken. In Stockbridge, 3 miles from Lee, the shock was severely felt. The damage of the mills is estimated at \$2000.

This is the third time within six months that an explosion has taken place at these Mills. We are happy to say that no person was injured.

Fires in Maine.

We have received many particulars of the damages sustained by the spreading of the fire in different parts of the District of Maine, during the last month. Not to mention the destruction of fences, timber, and injury done to the fields and soil, many buildings, some filled with hay and grain, have been destroyed, and many cattle and sheep were burnt to death. Among those who have suffered by the fire, Mr. John Lovejoy of Albany, lost a barn filled with hay and a yoke of oxen. In Norway, Mr. Samuel Pingree, an industrious farmer, lost a barn with its contents of grain, about 80 bushels, and 15 tons of hay. In the town of Freeport the fire was very destructive. Mr. Robinson lost a house and barn together with his hay, grain and furniture. Mr. James Tuttle had 2 barns burnt and all his hay and grain consumed.—*Portland Gazette*.

Thursday the 28th inst. is to be observed as a day of public Thanksgiving throughout the state of Connecticut.

ORDINATIONS.

On the 23d ult. was ordained at Brookfield, the Rev. ELIJAH PHELE, as colleague Pastor with the Rev. Ephraim Ward. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Joshua Crosby; Sermon by Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D. from Cor. 2, 5, 20; "Now then we are Ambassadors for Christ." Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Daniel Tomlinson; Charge by Rev. Joseph Pope; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Michael Stone; Concluding Prayer by Rev. John Fiske. All things were conducted on this solemn occasion, in great harmony, on the part of the church and society, and their pastors.

Orained, at Woburn, on the 25th Oct. over a church and society in Yarmouth, Nova-Scotia, Rev. ANTHONY CUTTER. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Reuben Emerson; Sermon by Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D.; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Abiel Holmes, D. D.; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Joseph Chickering; Concluding Prayer by Rev. Samuel Stearns. The church at Yarmouth were represented on this occasion by a delegation. The ordination services were performed here, because there are no congregational ministers within many miles of Yarmouth.

On the 30th ult. the Rev. JOSEPH ALLEN was inducted into the Ministerial office at Northborough. The Rev. Mr. Whitney, of Quincy, made the introductory Prayer; the Rev. Dr. Ware, delivered a sermon from Jer. xv. 19; the Rev. Dr. Kirkland, made the Consecrating Prayer; the Rev. Dr. Saunders, of Medfield, gave the Charge; the Rev. Mr. Abbot, of Salem, gave the Fellowship of the churches; and the Rev. Dr. Puffer, of Berlin, made the Concluding Prayer.

On Thursday the 31st ult. Rev. LEWIS WITTINGTON, was ordained as Pastor of the first church in Newbury. Introductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Andrews of Newburyport; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Codman, of Dorchester; Consecrating Prayer by Rev. Dr. Parish, of Byfield; Charge by Rev. Mr. Millmore, of Bellville; Fellowship of the Churches, by Rev. Mr. Kirby, of Newbury; Concluding Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Gile, of Milton.

MARRIAGES.

In Paris, at the hotel of the American Minister, Samuel Welles, Esq. of Boston, to Miss Fowle, of Philadelphia, late of Watertown.

In Orrington, Henry Little, merchant and Post Master of Bucktown, (Me.) to Miss Sophia Goodale, daughter of Ephraim G. Esq.

In Portland, by the Rev. E. Kellogg, Capt. Thomas Osgood, to Miss Lydia N. Lunt.

In Taunton, Major Samuel Cook Fales, to Miss Sarah West, daughter of John West, Esq.

Poetry.

FROM THE ABERDEEN JOURNAL.

On seeing, in a list of New Music, "The Waterloo Waltz."

(BY A LADY.)

A moment pause, ye British fair !
While Pleasure's phantom ye pursue :
And say, if dance or sprightly air
Suit with the name of Waterloo.

Glorious was the victory !
Chastened should the triumph be !
Midst the laurels she has won,
British weeps for many a son.

Veild in clouds, the morning rose :
Nature seem'd to mourn the day
Which consign'd, before its close,
Thousands to their kindred clay.

How unfit for courtly ball,
Or the giddy festival,
Was the grim and ghastly view,
Ere evening clos'd on Waterloo !

See the Highland warrior rushing—
First in danger—on the foe,
Till the life-blood, warmly gushing,
Lays the plaided hero low.

His native pipe's accustom'd sound,
—Mid war's infernal concert drown'd—
Cannot soothe his last agonies,
Or wake his sleep at Waterloo.

Crashing o'er the Cuirassier,
See the foaming charger flying ;
Tramping, in his wild career,
All alike, the dead and dying.

See the bullets, through his side,
Answer'd by the spouting tide ;
Helmet, horse, and rider too,
Roul on bloody Waterloo.

Shall scenes like these the dance inspire,
Or wake th' enlivening notes of mirth !
Oh ! shiver'd be the recent lyre,
That gave the base idea birth !

Other sounds, I ween, were there,
Other music rent the air,
Other waltz the warriors knew,
When they clos'd at Waterloo.

Forbear ! till Time, with lenient hand,
Has heald the pang of recent sorrow ;
And let the picture distant stand,
The softening hue of years to borrow.

When our race has pass'd away,
Hands unbar may wake the lay ;
And give to joy alone the view
Of Britain's fame—at Waterloo.

Miscellany.

Exmouth's Official Account of the Battle at Algiers.

Queen Charlotte, Algiers Bay, Aug. 28.

Sir.—In all the vicissitudes of a long life of public service, no circumstance has ever protracted on my mind such impressions of gratitude and joy as the event of yesterday. To have been one of the humble instruments, in the hands of Divine Providence, for bringing to reason a ferocious Government, and destroying forever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, can never cease to be a source of delight and heartfelt comfort to every individual happy enough to be employed in it. I may, I hope, be permitted, under such impressions, to offer my sincere congratulations to their Lordships on the complete success which attended the gallant efforts of his Majesty's fleet in their attack upon Algiers, of yesterday; and the happy result produced from it on this day by the signature of peace.

Thus has a provoked war of two days existence been attended by a complete victory, and closed by a renewed peace for England and her Ally, the King of the Netherlands, on conditions dictated by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's government, and commanded by the vigor of their measures.

My thanks are justly due for the honor and confidence His Majesty's Ministers have been pleased to repose on my zeal, on this highly important occasion. The means were by them made adequate to my own wishes, and the rapidity of their measures speak for themselves. Not more than one hundred days since I left Algiers with the British fleet, unopposed and ignorant of the atrocities which had been committed at Bona; that fleet, on its arrival in England, was necessarily disbanded, and another, with proportionate resources, created and equipped; and, although impeded in its progress by calms and adverse winds, has poured the vengeance of an insulted nation, in chastising the cruelties of a ferocious government, with a promptitude beyond example, and highly honorable to the national character, eager to resent oppression or cruelty, whenever practised upon those under their protection.

Would to God that in the attainment of this object I had not deeply to lament the severe loss of so many gallant officers and men; they have profusely bled in a contest which has been peculiarly marked by proofs of such devoted heroism as would rouse every noble feeling, did I dare indulge in relating them.

Their Lordships will already have been informed, by his Majesty's ship *Jasper*, of my proceedings up to the 14th inst., on which day I broke ground from Gibraltar, after a vexatious detention, by a foul wind of four days.

The fleet, complete in all its points, with the addition of five gun-boats, fitted at Gibraltar, departed in the highest spirits, and with the most favorable prospect of reaching the port of their destination in three days; but an adverse wind destroyed the expectation of an early arrival, which was the more anxiously looked for by myself, in consequence of hearing, the day I sailed from Gibraltar, that a large army had been assembled and that very considerable additional works were throwing up, not only on both flanks of the city, but also immediately about the entrance of the Mole; from this I was apprehensive that my intention of making that point my principal object of attack had been discovered to the Dey by the same means he had heard of the expedition. This intelligence was, on the following night, greatly confirmed by the Prometheus, which I had dispatched to Algiers some time before, to endeavor to get away the Consul. Capt. Dashwood had with difficulty succeeded in bringing away disguised in midshipman's uniform, his wife and daughter, leaving a boat to bring off their infant child, coming down in a basket with the surgeon, who thought he had composed it, but it unhappily cried in the gate-way, and in consequence the surgeon, 3 midshipmen, in all 18 persons, were seized and confined as slaves in the usual dungeons. The child was sent off next morning by the Dey, and as a solitary instance of his humanity, it ought to be recorded by me.

Capt. Dashwood further confirmed that about 40,000 men had been brought down from the interior, and all the Janissaries called in from distant garrisons, and that they were indefatigable.

gably employed in their batteries, gunboats, &c. and every where strengthening the sea defences.

The Dey informed Capt. Dashwood he knew perfectly well the armament was destined for Algiers, and asked him if it was true; he replied, if he had such information he knew as much as he did, and probably from the same source—the public prints.

The ships were all in port, and between 40 and 50 gun and mortar-boats ready, with several more in forward repair. The Dey had closely confined the Consul, and refused either to give him up or promise his personal safety; nor would he bear a word respecting the officers and men seized in the boats of the Prometheus.

From the continuance of adverse winds and calms, the land to the westward of Algiers was not made before the 16th, and the next morning, at day-break, the fleet was advanced in sight of the city, though not so near as I had intended. As the ships were becalmed, I embraced this opportunity of despatching a boat, under cover of the Severn, with a flag of truce, and the demands I had to make, in the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the Dey of Algiers (of which the accompanying are copies) directing the officer to wait two or three hours for the Dey's answer, at which time, if no reply was sent, he was to return to the flag-ship; he was met near the Mole by the Capt. of the port, who, on being told the answer was expected in one hour, replied, that it was impossible. The officer then said he would wait two or three hours; he then observed, that two hours was quite sufficient.

The fleet at this time, by the springing up of the sea breeze, had reached the bay, and were preparing the boats and flotilla for service until near two o'clock, when, observing the officer was returning with the signal flying that no answer had been received, after a delay of upwards of three hours, I instantly made the signal to know if the ships were all ready, which being answered in the affirmative, the Queen Charlotte bore up, followed up by the fleet, for their appointed stations; the flag, leading in the prescribed order, was anchored in the entrance of the Mole, at about fifty yards distance. At this moment not a gun had been fired, and I began to suspect a full compliance with the terms which had been so many hours in their hands; at this period of profound silence, a shot was fired at us from the Mole, and two at the ships to the northward then following: this was promptly returned by the Queen Charlotte, who was then lashing to the mainmast of a brig, fast to the shore in the mouth of the Mole, and which we had steered for, as the guide to our position.

Thus commenced a fire as animated and well supported as I believe, was never witnessed, from a quarter before three until nine, without intermission, and which did not cease altogether until half past eleven. The ships immediately following me were admirably and coolly taking their stations, with a precision even beyond my most sanguine hope, and never did the British flag receive, on any occasion, more zealous and honorable support. To look further on the line than immediately round me was perfectly impossible, but so well grounded was my confidence in the gallant officers I had the honor to command, that my mind was left perfectly free to attend to other objects, and I knew them in their stations only by the destructive effect of their fire upon the walls and batteries to which they were opposed.

I had about this time the satisfaction of seeing Vice Admiral Van Capellen's flag in the station I had assigned to him, and soon after, at intervals, the remainder of his frigates, keeping up a well supported fire on the flanking batteries he had offered to cover us from, as it had not been in my power, for want of room, to bring him in front of the Mole.

About sunset I received a message from Rear Admiral Milne, conveying to me the severe loss the Impregnable was sustaining, having then 150 killed and wounded, and requesting I would, if possible send him a frigate to divert some of the fire he was under.

The Glasgow, near me, immediately weighed, but the wind had been driven away by the cannonade, and she was obliged to anchor again, having obtained rather a better position than before.

I had at this time sent orders to the explosion vessel, under the charge of Lt. Fleming and Mr. Parker, by Capt. Read of the engineers, to bring her into the Mole; but the Rear Admiral having thought she would do him essential service if exploded under the battery in front, I sent orders to this vessel to that effect, which were executed. I desired also the Rear Admiral might be informed, that many of the ships being now in flames, and certain of the destruction of the whole, I considered I had executed the most important part of my instructions, and should make every preparation for withdrawing the ships, and desired he would do so as soon as possible with his division.

There were awful moments during the conflict, which I cannot now attempt to describe, occasioned by firing the ships so near us and I had long resisted the eager entreaties of several around me, to make the attempt upon the outer frigate, distant 100 yards, at which length I gave into, and Major Gosset, by his side, who had been eager to land his corps of miners, pressed me most anxiously for permission to accompany Lt. Richards in this ship's hawse.

The frigate was instantly boarded, and in ten minutes in a perfect blaze; a gallant young midshipman, in rocket boat No. 8, although forbidden, was led by his ardent spirit to follow in support of the barge, in which he was desperately wounded, his brother officer killed, and nine of his crew. The barge, by rowing more rapidly, had suffered less, and lost but two.

The enemy's batteries around my division were about ten o'clock silenced, and in a state of perfect ruin and dilapidation; and the fire of the ships was reserved as much as possible, to save powder, and reply to a few guns now and then bearing upon us, although a fort on the upper angle of the city, on which our guns could not be brought to bear, continued to annoy the ship by shot and shells during the whole time.

Providence, at this interval, gave to my anxious wishes the usual land wind, common in this bay, and my expectations were completed. We were all hands employed in warping and towing off, and by the help of the light air, the whole were under sail and came to anchor out of the reach of the shells, about two in the morning, after twelve hours incessant labor.

The flotilla, consisting of 4 gun-boats, 10 mortar-boats, launches, 5 rocket-boats, flats, 32 gun-boats, barges and yaws... Total 55.

The whole commanded by Capt. F.T. Mitchell, assisted by Lieut. John Davies, of the Queen Charlotte, and Lieut. Thomas Revans, Flag Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Milne.

Dutch Squadron.

Melampus, Vice-Admiral Baron Van Capellen, Captain De Mair... 3 killed, 15 wounded.

Frederica, Capt. Vander Straten... 5 wounded.

Dagaraad, Capt. Polders... 4 wounded.

Diana, Capt. Ziervoog... 6 killed, 22 wounded.

Amstel, Capt. Vander Hart... 4 killed, 6 wounded.

Breda, Capt. Wardenburgh, none killed or wounded.

Total, 13 killed, 52 wounded.

English Squadron.

Total, 15 officers, 88 seamen, 19 marines, 1

marine artillery, 1 rocket troop, 4 boys killed;

59 officers, 459 seamen, 106 marines, 5 marine artillery, 14 sappers and miners, 4 rocket troop, 12 supernumeraries, wounded.

Total killed and wounded... 128 killed, 690 wounded.

Grand Total, 883.

Number of the enemy killed and wounded... 6 and 7000.

Algiers ships destroyed... 5 frigates, 4 corvettes, 30 gun-boats.

Further Particulars, Official.

The following is an extract from Capt. Brisbane's official account of his interview with the Dey.

"I acquainted the Dey, that Lord Exmouth

expected he would give satisfaction for the

affront done to the British Consul, the ill treatment he had met with, and the insult redounding from it to the British nation.

"The Dey answered, that he was ready to do so, and asked what I wanted.

"I then replied: Are you sorry for the violent measures which, in a fit of passion, you adopted towards the British Consul, and do you pardon for the same? Yes, answered the Dey.

"I then insisted upon the Dey addressing himself in person to the Consul, and repeating, before his Ministers, what he had just said.

(Signed) "JAMES BRISBANE, Capt."

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Slaves released by Lord Exmouth.

Of what nation. No. Destination.

Neapolitans... 471 - Sent to Naples.

Romans... 123 - Do.

Sicilians... 236 - Do.

Tuscans... 6 - Do.

Spaniards, &c... 162 - Sent to Spain.

Greeks... 7 - Sent to Malta.

Dutch... 28 - Deliv. Ad. Capellen.

Total, 1083

Unofficial.

Gibraltar, Sept. 20.—Besides the above, 2000 more were collecting in Bona, Oran, &c. which would embark the moment they arrived.

Money returned by the Dey. To Naples, 357,000 dollars. To Sardinia, 25,500

The Consuls, and others, in Algiers, gave it as their opinion, that another hour's firing would have leveled the city to the ground.

The Dey's palace suffered greatly, and there was scarcely a house that did not receive injury.

It was generally believed and asserted on shore, that not fewer than 400 men were killed by the Queen Charlotte's first broadside.

Gibraltar, Sept. 14.—On the Queen Charlotte taking her station at the distance of 45 yards from the Mole-head battery, and before a shot was fired from her, a number of Moors, attracted by curiosity, came down to the water's edge in front of her tremendous broadside. Lord Exmouth, with a feeling of humanity, before he directed the ship to open her fire, waved his hat to those incautious persons desiring them to get under the cover of their works.

The Impregnable was dreadfully exposed to the fire of a battery upon the Hill side, and suffered also greatly by the explosion of a shell on board of her, which communicated to some loose powder: she is said to have lost between 60 and 70 men by this accident alone.

[Note.] Rear Admiral Milne, who commanded the Impregnable, which suffered so severely at Algiers, was Lieut. of the *Blanche* frigate, which captured *La Pique*, in the W. Indies, after a most dreadful action; and the boats of both ships were shot to pieces, he was the officer who leapt overboard and swam to the sinking frigate, with the British colors wrapped around him, and hoisted them on her. He was lately appointed to command on the Halifax station; where he was about to proceed, when ordered to second Lord Exmouth.

London paper.

Lord Exmouth received a graze in the cheek by a grape shot early in the action, and his coat was literally torn from his body by splinters.

Major Gosset of the Royal Engineers, in the heat of the action, went into the harbor and set fire to one of the Algiers frigates; a second was set fire to by a Lieut. of the Queen Charlotte, and the other ships in succession by the boats of the fleet. On the burning of their cables the whole of the Algerine navy drifted out of the harbor and one of them in flames, had nearly fallen on board the Queen Charlotte; this took place between 9 and 10 o'clock at night.

It is computed that seven hundred pieces of Ordnance were brought into action by the Algerines alone, to the fire of which the British and Dutch squadrons were exposed for more than nine successive hours.

Gibraltar, Sept. 21.—Lord Exmouth anchored in Gibraltar Bay in the afternoon of the 12th inst., and notwithstanding that the Impregnable was obliged to take in a new mainmast, the whole fleet, (Minden excepted) was watered, victualled, and in every respect prepared for sea on Sunday afternoon, the 15th, when it got under way for England.

New-York Bills and Treasury Notes, taken at Par.

AT No. 63, Cornhill, for the following articles, as affixed soon,

Convex Mirrors, Thermometers, Telescopes,

Microscopes—Spy Glasses,

Opera and Burning do.—Reading & Quiz do.

Gilt and wood case Pocket Compasses,

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